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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.87.

August 8, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 89 " 79

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August 8, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 84 " 73

8015 日二初月七

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918.

四拜禮 號八月八英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS FIGHTING FIERCELY.

FRENCH DOMINATE THE AVRE VALLEY.

London, August 6.
A Havas message says:—The resistance of the Germans on the banks of the Aisne and the Vesle is increasing, and they fight fiercely before going back. In the Rheims sector, a heavy artillery duel has continued for hours, with machine-guns also very active. In the region of St. Thierry, near Rheims, the Germans were caught under heavy fire from the French guns just when they were concentrating and were dispersed rapidly. On the Avre, around Montdidier, their retirement is proceeding slowly.
The French have reached a line between Montdidier and Amiens, almost on its entire length, and occupy all the hills dominating the Avre Valley.

FRENCH CROP PROSPECTS.

London, August 6.
A Havas message states that official reports on the French crop prospects are satisfactory, wheat being represented by a figure of 72, against 61 in 1917.

HONOURS FOR GENERAL FOCH.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that General Foch has been appointed Field Marshal of France and has been awarded the Military Medal.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

Evidence of German Anxiety.

London, August 6.
A Havas message says the Czecho-Slovaks in Russia are causing increasing anxiety to the German Press. The Post of the 2nd instant says people who, after four years, commence war are idealists animated with the conviction that they are fighting for a national ideal. This explains the forces of attraction exercised by them. Japan is furnishing them with arms and ammunition and the United States is helping them by intervening in North Russia. It is high time, this paper concludes, that the situation should be cleared up.

NO RUMANIAN WHEAT FOR GERMANY.

London, August 6.
A message from Amsterdam says the correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* in Berlin writes that the wheat harvest in Rumania is a bad one, and they cannot therefore rely upon supplies from Rumania.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

London, Aug. 7.
The Admiralty states that five enemy airships which attempted to cross the coast on the night of the 5th were attacked at sea by Air Force contingents working with the Navy. Three were engaged. One was shot down in flames forty miles from the coast while another was damaged, but probably succeeded in reaching its base.
Thousands of visitors at an East Coast resort saw the Zeppelins on the sky-line and a fleet of aeroplanes ascending, whereupon the airships turned northwards and endeavoured to evade their pursuers in smokeclouds. An hour later the raiders' gun-fire was heard nearly a hundred miles from where the chase began and a great flame was observed seawards. It has been reported for some time that Germany was designing more powerful zeppelins capable of reaching greater altitudes, but it is believed that the aeroplanes climb higher than the zeppelins, therefore they need favouring mists if they hope to escape.

END OF A FRENCH TRIAL.

Paris, Aug. 7.
M. Malvy was acquitted on the major charges but was found guilty of misdemeanour.
Later.
M. Malvy has been banished from France for five years, without civil degradation.

AN AIRMAN'S FINE RECORD.

Paris, Aug. 6.
Lieutenant Fonck has now brought down ninety-six enemy aeroplanes, of which fifty-six are officially recognised.

PARIS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Paris, Aug. 5.
The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning. It is noteworthy that the long range bombardment has been suspended since the 15th of last month.
Paris, Aug. 6.
The long-range bombardment continues.

ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

The Hague, Aug. 6.
The British and American Ministers have notified the Foreign Minister offering improved terms in respect of requisitioned vessels lost. The valuation per gross ton ranges from £75 sterling for ships under ten years old to £82, 10s. for ships under thirty-nine years. Where owners prefer replacement the Governments will replace tramps in a year and liners in eighteen months after peace is concluded.

THE PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

London, Aug. 8.
Mr. Lloyd George's message was read in every theatre, music-hall, cinema and public meeting at nine o'clock last night and was received with loud cheering and the singing of the National Anthem.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

German Attempt to Shorten Front.

London, Aug. 5.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring at seven on Sunday evening, says: Our patrols keep in contact with the enemy retreating from positions on the left of the Avre. The object of the German move seems to be to straighten the arc which the enemy line made across the Avre possibly in pursuance of a general policy of shortening the front and economising men as in the withdrawal from the Aisne; but it is probable also that the enemy has found his positions on the banks of the Avre too costly to hold since the French attack, which captured the line of heights on the left bank overlooking the valley and eighteen hundred prisoners.

On the British Front.

London, Aug. 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our counter-attack repulsed an attempted capture of a post north-eastward of Merria. We took a few prisoners and machine-guns during the night in Nieppe Forest sector. There was active hostile gas shelling northward of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy's artillery was also active at Beaucourt and northward of Bethune.

A later report from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: The enemy launched a strong local attack by a reserve division southward of Morlancourt, astride the Bray-Corbic road, capturing our advanced trench lines on a portion of ground we gained on the night of 25th July. Local fighting continues. We further advanced our posts in the Pascent wood sector on a two thousand yards front. There was no air fighting on the 5th.

French Maintain Positions.

London, Aug. 6.
A French communique says: North of Montdidier we reached the Avre between Braches and Morisel. An enemy "coup de main" south-east of Montdidier broke down completely and we took prisoners. On the Vesle front we maintained our elements at several points on the north bank of the river despite all the enemy attempts to throw us back.

Another German Offensive?

London, Aug. 6.
French experts emphasise the badness of the Germans' position on the plateau with the Vesle in front of them and the Aisne behind. They are exposed to French fire from all points and often enfiladed, while all the four crossings of the Aisne between Fismes and Rheims, namely at Villers, Tilly, Pontavert and Berry-au-Bac, are under the fire of French guns and aeroplanes. It is opined that the enemy is preparing an offensive in order to relieve the Allied pressure.

A later French communique says: There is artillery activity east of Soissons and on the Vesle.

Tribute to British Troops.

Paris, Aug. 6.
General Mangin in a most inspiring Order of the Day warmly eulogises the English and Scottish troops in the Marne battle especially their storming of the Ourcq-Aisne watershed. He says they arrived when the battle was at its fiercest, but in conjunction with the French they fought a superior number of the enemy's best divisions foot by foot notwithstanding bitter counter-attacks. He declares the British were responsible in large measure for the victory gained.

German Claims.

London, Aug. 6.
A wireless German official message states: The Wurtembergers stormed the foremost English lines astride the Bray-Corbic road and prisoners a hundred. The enemy strongly attacked in the Vesle section on both sides of Braine. We ejected him from small sections of wood on the north bank, whereinto he had penetrated. We prisoners several hundreds.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

London, Aug. 7.
In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu said that this year half a million combatants were being raised in India besides numerous non-combatants. The June figures reached the record of fifty thousand. It was remarkable that the provinces from whence there had hitherto come none or few recruits were now supplying their quota. Mr. Montagu emphasised that Indian troops were playing the chief part in Mesopotamia, Palestine and East Africa.

BAVARIAN AGITATORS WARNED.

Amsterdam, Aug. 6.
The Minister of War in the Bavarian Diet, referring to the stoppage of the offensive, said the principal task of the fifth year of the war was to evoke united and persevering will among the German people to enable them to bear the heaviest sacrifices till peace is obtained. Therefore disseminators of wild rumours regarding the army leaders and the food situation must be ruthlessly punished.

BRITISH OFFICERS ESCAPE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.
Twenty-nine British officers have escaped from Holzminden camp in Hanover. A high reward is offered for their arrest. A German newspaper states that one, who was recaptured, revealed that the escape was made by a subterranean passage at which the prisoners had worked for nine months.

FORMER GERMAN VESSEL TORPEDOED.

Madrid, Aug. 6.
The captain and seventeen of the crew of the Brazilian steamer *Maceio*, formerly a German vessel, which has been submerged have landed at Corcubion. Two rafts with forty-four men are missing.

U. S. TANK STEAMER SUNK.

Washington, Aug. 6.
A German submarine sank an American tank steamer, one hundred miles off the Virginia coast. Thirty survivors have been landed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN HAPPENINGS.

Heavy Fighting Between Rival Factions.

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.
A telegram from Petrograd to Berlin claims that the Soviet troops were victorious at Jaroslav after a severe battle in which five thousand counter-revolutionaries were drowned while fleeing across the Volga. A big battle is proceeding between the Red Guards and Czecho-Slovaks north of Ufa.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" Moscow correspondent states that Count Helfferich's appointment is connected with German efforts to secure a rupture between the Soviet Government and the Entente.

A message from Moscow, via Berlin, states that the Council of People's Commissaries has voted 300,000,000 roubles for operations against the Czecho-Slovaks. A counter-revolutionary plot has been discovered at Vologda and forty officers arrested. M. Trotsky has arrived at Petrograd. Cholera in Moscow is increasing.

Count Kirchbach, successor to von Eichhorn, has arrived at Kieff.

The "Rheinische Westfälische" says that the fighting at Jaroslav ended in favour of the Bolsheviks. It was one of the bloodiest battles of the entire civil war and lasted fifteen days. Jaroslav changed hands frequently. During the Social Revolutionaries' occupation hundreds of Bolsheviks were executed and subsequently the Red Guards executed a fearful revenge and slaughtered over three hundred, including two Generals.

Allied Forces Warmly Greeted.

London, Aug. 7.
The Press Bureau reports that Allied naval and military forces on the 2nd inst., with the active concurrence of the Russian population, landed at Archangel. The inhabitants greeted the arrival with general enthusiasm.

Who Owns Murman?

Amsterdam, Aug. 6.
A Berlin message says that delegates from Russia and Finland have arrived at the invitation of the German Government to conclude a peace treaty. This will eventually decide whether Russia or Finland owns Murman.

THE WARILDA DISASTER.

London, Aug. 6.
Mrs. Violet Long, Deputy Chief Controller of the W.A.A.Cs., who was drowned on the Warilda, was an occupant of one of the capsized life-boats. When in the sea she got entangled in some ropes. Her orderly held her up for a long time by the hair and others came to the rescue, but Mrs. Long suddenly collapsed and sank. The Captain was drowned through returning to the ship for papers. He was seen struggling in the water, and the first officer unavailingly endeavoured to rescue him.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quiet.

A BOGUS LOTTERY.

Curious Fraud Worked on Chinese.

The "World's Universal Love Association" sounds interesting, and each word is pointed on a sign in English on The Band would attract no little attention, says the N. C. Daily News. Being in Chinese and on an important street like Tsungming alley, they were of no interest whatever except to an occasional postman who left a letter, until Detective Inspector Burnside's eyes happened to light on the strange legend last week. Universal Love Association! Can there be something new in crime after all?

The detective went inside to investigate and found simply a room with a coolie in charge, an accommodation address for the receipt of letters delivered through the post. The coolie was persuaded to lead the policeman to his employer and at an address in Pardon Road two men were arrested. The story came out in the Mixed Court later. The Love Association was a one man show for the sale of bogus lottery tickets in the name of charity.

The scheme was nipped, not quite in the bud, because 978 circulars had been sent out to all provinces of China, but the police were in time to stop the mailing of another lot of circulars that were sealed and stamped. The swindler had sent out 17,444 tickets for which he was asking \$1 each, and probably about 1,500 had come in, not to mention the hundreds of letters that must be in the post enclosing money orders, and which the Post Office will now return to the senders. Evidence given in Court by Inspector Burnside showed that five account books had been seized and that besides the "Love

Association' address the swindlers had rented a box at the Chinese Post Office. First prize in the lottery was to be an antique silver vase valued at \$1,000, there was to be a second prize, also old pottery, valued at \$700, two third prizes valued at \$500, six fourth prizes worth \$360, and so on down the list to a hundred or so tenth prizes consisting of valuable pieces of brass and other carvings.

The prizes, the circular plausibly explained, had been presented to the Association by certain gentlemen of Shanghai, whose names were given in a twisted form, and as there was difficulty in converting them into money here it was decided to form a lottery and let charitably inclined gentry of distant ports take a chance while contributing to charity.

The charity was the Tientsin and Chihli Flood Relief and the writer of the circulars sent out a touching appeal that would cause the stoniest heart to bleed and undo its purse strings. In fact as a letter-writer the man might have earned a good living in the employ of the Red Cross. "It is better," the circular said, "to save a life than to build a 7-storied pagoda," and every dollar invested in these tickets was said to represent a life saved in stricken Chihli. The circular was long and interesting to read, al- sing with, "Heaven must punish the wrong doer," to which the Court agreed, sentencing the principal to serve a year in gaol and his coolie dupe to serve two months.

The tickets, circulars, stamps, etc. were ordered to be confiscated—and the valuable prizes. But there were no prizes, for the whole thing was a myth that lived only in the mind of the swindler who had formerly been a writer at the Chinese Post Office.

BRUTAL GERMANS.

English Ladies' Sufferings.

After nearly three months' perilous adventures and great sufferings, two Englishwomen—Mrs. Bulcher and Mrs. Taylor—recently arrived at Rotterdam with the former's two children.

They came by way of Russia and Germany from Siberia, which they left at the time of the worst Bolshevik chase. The little party began their hazardous journey in a wagon which had been bought for \$30. They persuaded the authorities to mount it on a truck coupled to a train going to Petrograd, it being impossible to obtain accommodation in the ordinary way. In this wagon, which was guarded against possible attack, the women and children spent four days, never once stepping outside, being supplied with drinking water by a soldier whose services as guard they obtained.

They arrived at Petrograd at the time when the capital was in the hands of the Extremists, who took away their passports for Sweden, where they had hoped to find a steamer going to England.

Thus cut off from railway communication they hired a sledge, on which they crossed the Gulf of Finland to the Aland Islands. The journey across the ice lasted three days, in bitter cold. Their scheme of getting a boat from the Alands was foiled, for a shock awaited them. They found the islands in German occupation. They were immediately arrested by the invaders, who eventually sent them under military guard to Germany, where they were kept at various prison camps.

Their final and worst experience was at Holzminden, a great mixed camp of soldiers and civilian prisoners of a score of different nationalities. Here they were only kept from starvation by some kindly Frenchwomen, who gave them food from parcels, as they found the black bread and bad soup, which were all that the Germans provided, uneatable. Mrs. Bulcher and her two children were put into a small room, where there was already a woman whose sufferings had driven her mad. The unfortunate creature's delirium terrified the children, but Mrs. Bulcher's request on this account for other accommodation was refused, the German official saying, "We have had to put up with this mad woman for a long time, so must you." After several weeks at Holzminden the Germans released them, and sent them with a number of other women refugees in a train to the Dutch frontier. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Bulcher's children were ill on arrival, and are now in hospital.

Marquis Knocked Down.

As the Marquis of Queensberry was returning from a visit to his wounded son in King Edward's Hospital, Grosvenor-gardens, recently, he was knocked down in Victoria-street by a motor car. He was somewhat bruised, but able to continue on his way after a rest.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

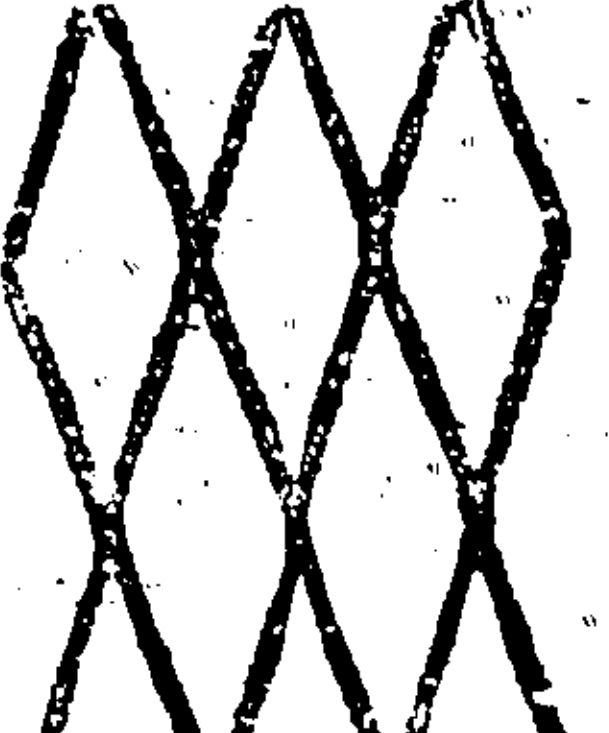
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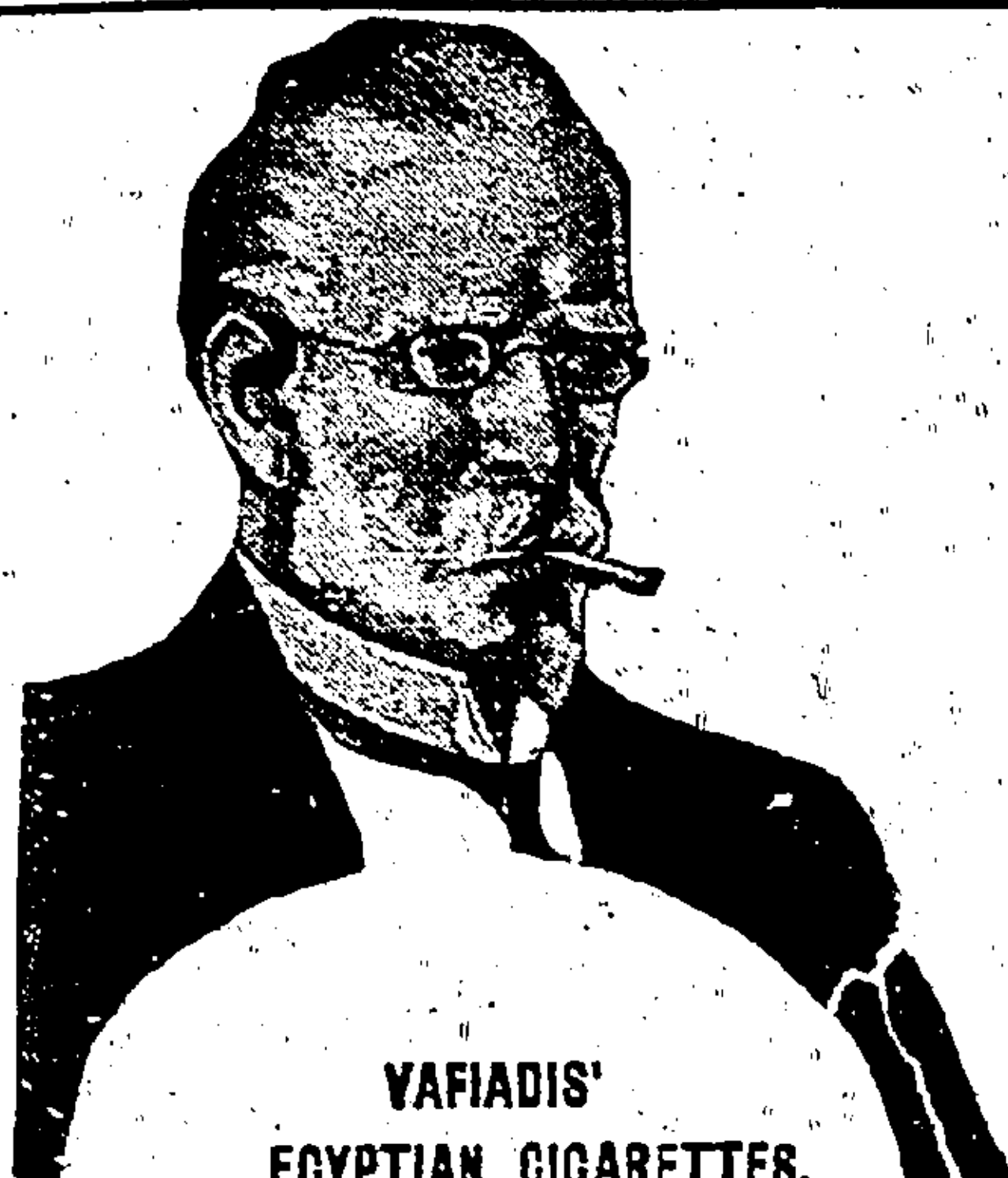
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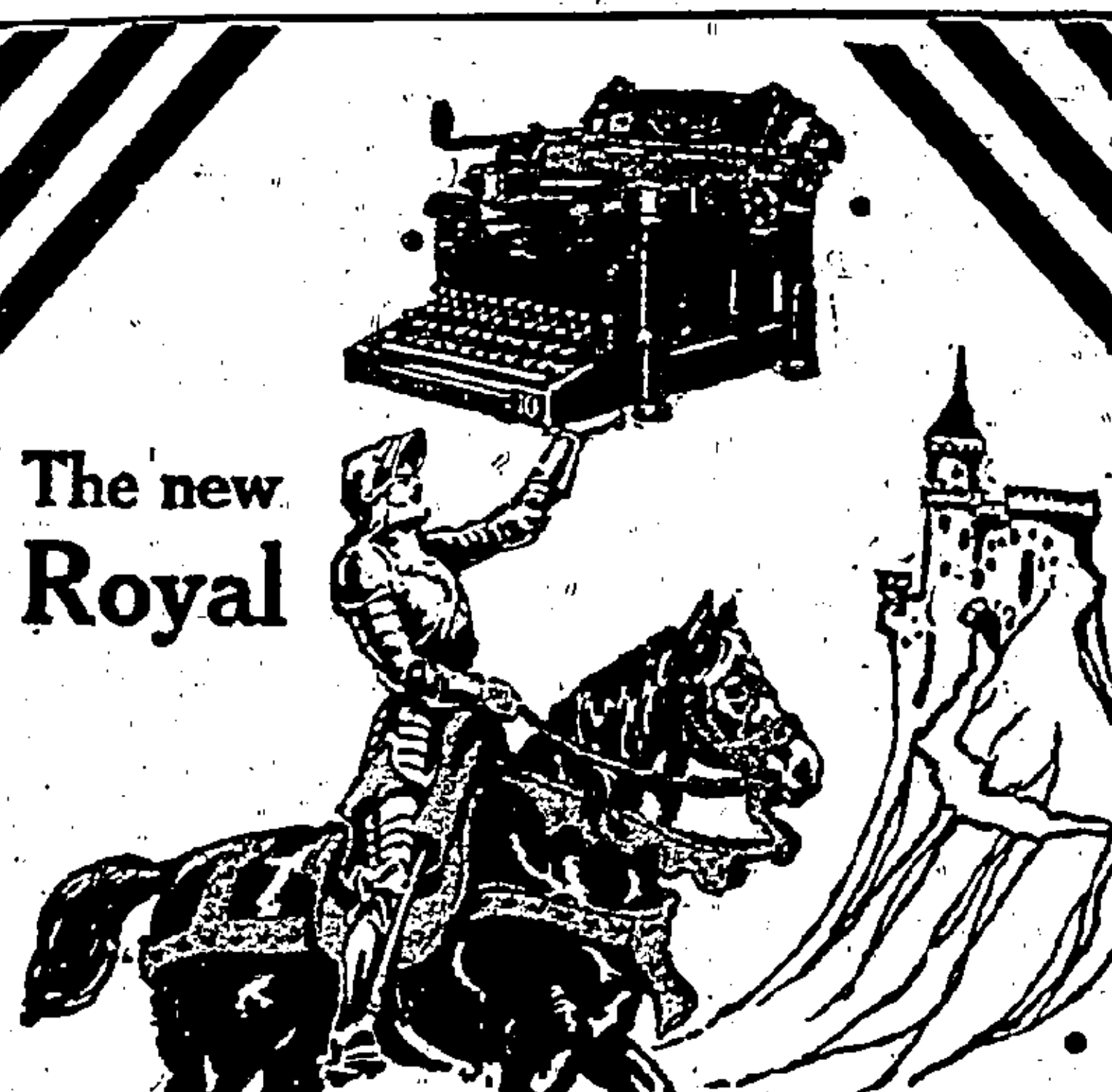
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Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" " 50	1.85
" " 20	.75
Supertine " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

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GENERAL NEWS.

Well-Known Actor Dead.

Mr. W. Pilgrim, of Northampton, has received a cablegram from New York stating that his son, Mr. William Lapper Abington, the well-known actor, has died at New York. Mr. Abington's stage career began in 1881, and he made his first appearance in London five years later. He was best known for his work at the Adelphi, where for several years he played the part of the villain in many dramas with signal success.

A Bomb Explosion in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Fire Brigade was called last week to a bomb explosion. When the bomb went off a big cloud of smoke gushed from the window of 88 Avenue Edward VII a lodging house, and someone sent for the Brigade. The police came too, and found that a heavy iron cylinder had exploded in an empty room on the second floor, a room set aside as a worshipping place for the lodgers and rarely used. Very little damage was done and why the bomb should have been placed there is a mystery. The only feasible deduction is that a traveller had the bomb and placed it in the room some time ago to get rid of it, and that it exploded by spontaneous combustion.

To Obtain More Rabbits.

The National Utility Rabbit Association is establishing a central breeding station and stud exchange in London. The first club started under the auspices of the association is at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace. The primary object is to build up as quickly as possible a large supply of the best pedigree stock, which will be sent out to provincial breeding centres. These, in their turn, will supply breeding stations. Each of the larger provincial centres will have 100 breeding does; the smaller stations will have 20 each. It is hoped that all allotment societies, food production societies, and women's institutes, and many factories, munition works, schools, camps, etc., will form rabbit clubs to be affiliated to the association.

Death of Mrs. D. McColl.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. McColl, the wife of Mr. Donald McColl, the general manager of the Shanghai Tramways, was received in Shanghai a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. McColl and family left Shanghai about the beginning of June for Kandy, Ceylon. Unfortunately they had to break their journey at Hongkong owing to the indisposition of Mrs. McColl, who had been unwell for some time before leaving Shanghai. News was received only about a week ago that Mrs. McColl was progressing favourably, but as previously stated the sad news of her death on the 29th ult. was received by cable. She leaves two daughters who are also in Hongkong. Much sympathy will be felt for them and Mr. McColl in their sad loss.

Shanghai Roll of Honour.

Another name has to be added to the Shanghai Roll of Honour, news having been received that Sgt.-Major W. K. Tilburn, of the 34th Batt. A.I.F., was killed in action near Ypres on the 12th October of last year. The mother of the deceased, about eight months ago, received a notice from the War Office to the effect that her son was missing on the above date, and from inquiries made by the Red Cross, it would appear that he had then been badly wounded and was taking refuge in a shell hole. In reply to a letter asking for further particulars, Mrs. Eison received a letter on 25th February stating that no further news was available and that inquiries were being made, and a few days ago she received the sad news that her son was dead. Deceased was 23 years of age and was born in Shanghai and educated at the Public and Thomas Hanbury Schools. He joined up in Australia during 1915 as a private, and in March of the following year he went to England and in November to France; his general good qualities earning for him speedy promotion to the rank of Sergeant Major. Mr. Tilburn was well known in Shanghai and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Useful Guide:
From the C. P. O. authorities we (the Central China Post) have received a copy of the seventh issue of the Postal Guide, which is increasing in size and utility to the public. The index shows how every detail in connection with this admirably conducted service is duly provided for. This voluminous work now runs to nearly 400 pages and is a model of completeness and succinctness. We note that eight pages are devoted to giving the overseas tariff by German Mail packet. They are headed "Service Suspended." Is it expected in Postal circles to start again soon?

Tragedy Over a "Tiddler."
It was said recently at the inquest on a 7-years-old Stepaney boy, named Lym, that he was pushed into the Thames by other boys after quarrelling with them over a "tiddler" which he caught. After hearing the evidence of three of the lad's companions as to how the lad was drowned, the jury returned an open verdict. "The Coroner:—It is very sad to listen to such evidence. The boys seem to be more or less all little liars. Their fathers are at the war, and their mothers no doubt find it difficult to bring them up. But, after all, they are the rising generation, and it makes one almost think they would be better off in an industrial school."

Died to Save Others.
At the inquest on Lieut. E. H. McDonald, aged 24, Royal Scots, Mullingar Barracks, an exceptional act of bravery and self-sacrifice was disclosed. Private Russell said a grenade was fired, but went up only a short distance and fell back on the floor of the bay. Lieut. McDonald caught witness and shoved him over the parapet, and he saw the lieutenant throw himself on to the grenade in order to save the lives of witness and other soldiers who were close by. When the grenade exploded witness was blown about six yards and wounded in the side. The Coroner and jury said it was a very brave act on the part of the officer. They recommended that his action be brought to the notice of the proper authorities.

Fit and Well at 101.
Isleworth owns a centenarian of an extraordinary type in Mr. John Baker, of South-street, who has just celebrated his 101st birthday. Mr. Baker carries on a small wardrobe dealer's business, and, save for slight deafness, shows very few signs of advanced age. He eats and sleeps well, and almost daily goes out for long walks, which sometimes extend to Brentford. Tobacco-lovers will be interested to learn that he is a great smoker. His sight is keen and his memory unimpaired. He has suffered from serious illness a score of times, and on six of these occasions the doctors gave no hope of his recovery. When Baker was a young man he was an excellent billiard player, and even when he reached an advanced age he won every billiard handicap in Isleworth, for which he entered. His last match was won at the age of 94.

Dear Deer.
Problems of the high cost of living are no longer limited to human beings. The same deer of Nara are having their difficulties, because of the fact that the money appropriated for the purpose of buying their feed doesn't go far enough. There are 860 deer at Nara, and the high cost of food has not brought with it any corresponding lessening of their appetites. To help solve this situation, the people of Nara have formed an organization and have raised funds to provide additional food. The prefecture gives an annual subsidy of Yen 800 and the municipal office Yen 300 for the purchase of food. The deer, through perhaps recognising the extraordinary efforts being put forth in their behalf, have not hesitated, however, to go to adjoining fields, despite the fences erected against them. Considerable damage has been done to the grain and vegetable crops in the vicinity. The owners of the crops have no recourse except to coax the deer away in the mildest manner, for to harm them is strictly prohibited by police regulations. During the Tokugawa government, the penalty for killing one of the tame deer of Nara was to have one's head cut off.

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AMERICAN WAR NEWS.

The following interesting items of American war news are culled from the Manila Bulletin:—

More Wheat.
Washington, July 31.—The Food Administration has announced that the new wheat crop has made it possible to release the housewives from their voluntary pledges to curtail their consumption of wheat.

A Huge Saving Scheme.
Washington, July 31.—The sale of war saving stamps last week were \$58,055,000. The aggregate sales of these small savings for July is expected to reach \$200,000,000. The war savings organization estimated that 34,000,000 persons are now saving systematically through the purchase of these stamps, indicating that one-third of the nation's population is investing an average of \$1.75 a week.

The Forces and Insurance.
Washington, July 30.—Secretary McAdoo had announced that 2,954,809 soldiers and sailors in the United States forces have applied for government insurance, totalling \$25,148,118,000. In the last four days more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of insurance has been written. The total for July will be close to \$4,000,000,000. The government bureau war risk insurance now has more insurance in force by \$3,000,000,000 more than the ordinary life insurance books and all the legal reserve insurance companies in the United States combined.

Huge German Chemical Works Seized.
Washington, July 31.—The alien property custodian has announced the seizure by the Government of the Heydon Chemical Works at Garfield, New Jersey. It is the second largest corporation of its kind in the United States with the exclusive right to use many useful German patents, processes and formulas for the making of salol, sodium salicylate, saccharine and other products, including carbolic acid. The plant will be operated by the Government with the patents and formulas Americanized. The company did \$4,000,000 of business last year. It was owned by Chemische Fabrik von Heydon of Radebul, Germany.

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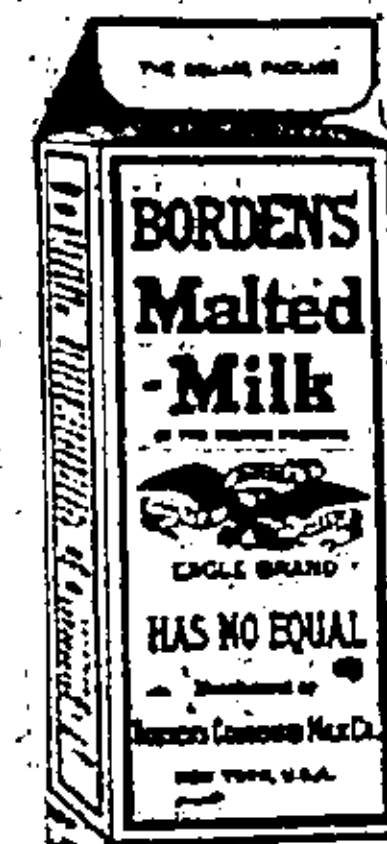
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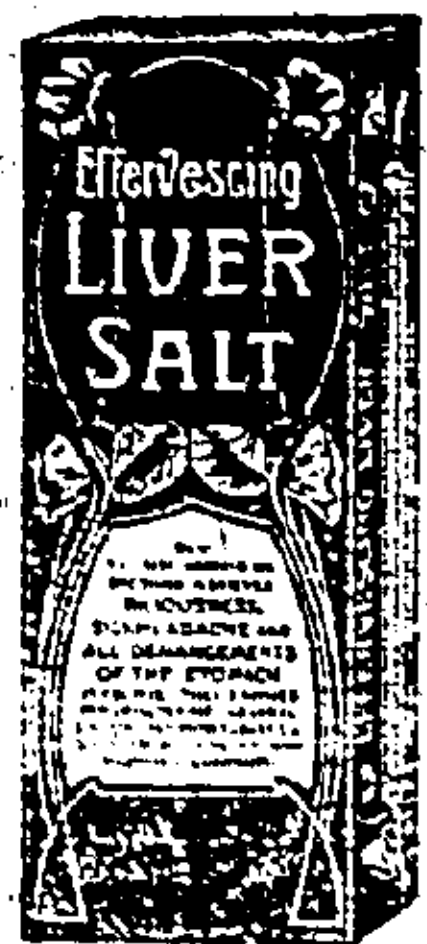
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BIRTH.

TULLY.—On August 8th.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Tully. A son (stillborn).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918.

HONGKONG PROBLEMS.

Even if there is no immediate practical outcome from the comprehensive review of the Colony's sanitary condition given by Mr. Bowley at Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, a very useful purpose has undoubtedly been served in pointing out some of the directions in which increased activity could be displayed by the various departments responsible. Time and again the need for a real improvement in the living conditions of Hongkong's working native population has been strongly urged, but action has always been excused on grounds that have seemed almost unassailable. The time has arrived now, if ever it had, when something more than an excuse should be given, for the question of "overcrowding," to which Mr. Bowley principally alluded, is too real to be indefinitely postponed. As he truly pointed out, the death rate of the Colony is high and is undoubtedly contributed to by over-crowding among Chinese, want of proper housing for Europeans, and by our antiquated conservancy and scavenging systems.

The ordinarily accepted population of the Colony is just over half a million, but in the opinion of the present Medical Officer of Health it is much nearer one million, and when thinks of this vast number being housed in the tenements with which we are all so familiar, it is small wonder that the outbreak of any disease is invariably accompanied by a high loss of life. A visit to the Western district, to parts of Wanchai, and to very large portions of the Central district will reveal that thousands spend their lives in houses, squalid and dirty, packed with cabbies, with no adjacent open breathing spaces, and generally in a condition that would appal a Home Local Government Board official. Even bearing in mind that the situation arises from the fact that one has to deal with an Oriental people used to unsavoury conditions, it is hardly a credit to a British Colony that the state of affairs should continue. Mr. Bowley well answered the stereotyped objection that disturbance would drive the Chinese away and that the present state of unrest in South China has caused an unusual influx of natives, and, to all who are prepared to look at the matter honestly, the only opinion that can be held is that something must be done to alter conditions, not to trust to a very speculative natural improvement. The wisdom of the Government embarking on a huge building scheme at this moment is, admittedly, doubtful, but there are other directions in which building can be encouraged. House property in Hongkong pays a handsome return and it is only the provision of suitable sites, with the necessary means of quick and cheap conveyance, that is needed to cause investors in property to build. To make suitable Crown land more accessible to those who wish to build, to hasten the reclamation of the Wanchai and Shaikwan bays, to develop those near-lying parts of the Peninsula on which building is at present impossible, and, in fact, to make a reality of Mr. Bowley's main suggestions, would go an extremely long way towards solving the difficulty and making Hongkong a better place to live in than it is now.

Linked up with this work, there are other matters which will in time have to be tackled. The proper sewerage of the Colony will have to come soon, though the cost at present seems prohibitive, whilst a more sanitary scavenging system needs consideration. The improvement of roads to outlying districts, the introduction of electric cars at Kowloon, linking up the newly developed districts foreshadowed above, and many other essential conveniences to an urban population should all be within the vision of a progressive and energetic control. Buildings should be more strictly inspected, making collapse by decay impossible, and when more accommodation has been provided there should be a rigorously enforced limitation of persons to a specified space. The history of Hongkong and its development is by no means without credit to the succession of administrators, but, as His Excellency the Governor himself pointed out some time ago, the Colony is still in its infancy, and it needs a generous interpretation being given to improvement schemes to keep reasonable pace with the automatic growth of its population and all the accompanying activities of a thriving Port. In these days of war there is some excuse for not embarking on highly costly schemes, but there should always be a contemporary preparation for the bigger work later on. Mr. Bowley has done well to bring so forcibly to the public attention an aspect of Hongkong life that the ordinary man in the street is so apt to think nothing about.

The German Way.

If one is in search of humour it can generally be found in the periodical German "explanations" of the defeat with which they must by this time be becoming well acquainted. In this regard, the observations of General von Ludendorff on the latest developments on the Western Front are worthy of passing notice. Speaking of the German offensive which was turned into a disastrous rout by the Allied armies, he says the German operations were limited to "a tactical success." This is decidedly rich, for by what process of reasoning the Hun General is able to make "a tactical success" out of the yielding up of twenty miles of territory and the loss of 40,000 prisoners, we should very much like to know. The German always did have a habit of thinking rather differently from other people; and he seems determined to stick to this peculiarity of outlook. The gain of ground and the Marne are, says Ludendorff, only catch-words—another little example of the German capacity to see in a situation what nobody else can. All we can say is that we are quite willing to lay claim to as many "catch-words" of this character as come our way. Perhaps when the Hun is bundled out of France altogether he will regard that as a "catch-word" too!

A Gloomier View.

The Bavarian Minister of War apparently does not view the situation quite so complacently as General von Ludendorff, for, dealing with matters other than of a military nature, he says the principal task in the fifth year of the war is to evoke a united and persevering will among the German people to enable them to bear the heavy sacrifices imposed by the struggle. That there is reason for some fear in this direction is tacitly admitted by this spokesman when he says the disseminators of wild rumours regarding the Army leaders and the food situation must be ruthlessly punished. Reading between the lines, it does not take much to see that the German masses are about as tired of the war as the troops are, and on this latter point we have evidence that the decline in enemy morale is greatly spreading among the soldiers at the front. Not only are the troops, however, being driven into battle, but the populace is plainly warned that it is not expected to grumble at the burdens it is called upon to bear. Truly Germany's plight is becoming worse and worse as time goes on.

The Chinese Puzzle.

The extract which we gave yesterday on the Chinese situation from the Peking Leader is marked by a sanity of outlook which we could only wish the political leaders in this disturbed country would seek to emulate. It is true, as the journal says, that China has been found wanting as a member of the Entente combine and that she has wasted her energies on internal squabbles when she might be far more profitably engaged. That is a point that no sober-minded person will seek to refute. The domestic factor is apparently about to be carried further by the convening of two Parliaments—one in Peking and the other in Canton—and that is a development which cannot continue indefinitely. The Peking journal puts forward a basis of adjustment which may not be acceptable in all quarters, for we have not so much faith in the genuineness of the Southern movement as to believe that the Canton Parliamentarians would approach the question in a spirit of absolute fair-mindedness, but something will have to be done, and if no better alternative is advanced, the idea proposed might be given a trial. At any rate, it is clear that Northern opinion inclines to a spirit of reasonableness and if the Southerners would only respond to the overtures, there might yet become hope of a solution of the differences which are proving so disastrous to the country as a whole.

DAY BY DAY.

CRIME FOLLOWS MALNUTRITION, AS DOES NIGHT THE DAY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the handing over of Heligoland to Germany (1890).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4.13/16d.

The Health Return.
Yesterday's health return shows that there were one fatal case each of diphtheria, enteric and spotted fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Pure Cream.
We are asked to contradict the rumour that the Dairy Farm Company's D-vorshire cream is made of tinned cream. It is prepared from fresh cream on the Company's own farm.

Possession of Arms.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a revolver and 50 cartridges. Inspector Gordon presented and gave evidence of defendant's arrest. His Worship fined defendant \$25, or three weeks' hard labour.

Forged Trade Mark.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood, this morning, with having in his possession a number of single bearing a forged mark, resembling Messrs. Loxley and Company's mark. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for the prosecution. After evidence had been given, Mr. Wood fined defendant \$50, with an alternative of one month's imprisonment.

A Serious Case.
At the Police Court this morning a woman was charged on remand with having assaulted her adopted son, by inflicting a blow with a chopper on his shoulders. Sergeant Spear gave evidence and the defendant pleaded guilty. His Worship took a serious view of the case and stated that he would not give the woman the option of a fine, but would sentence her to one month's hard labour.

Services Recognised.
"Master Meiriner."—Your contribution of \$5 to be used for a suitable present to the coxswain of the steam launch Yew Sang, running between Hongkong and Tai O, has been received, and we have forwarded it to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who informs us that the coxswain's services in the Tai O tragedy, are being recognised by the Government, and this sum will be utilised in connection with the scheme decided upon.

Forging Government Labels.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, a Chinese cook was today charged with unlawfully having in his possession 34 tins of non-Government opium, also a quantity of forged Government labels. After evidence being given by various witnesses, His Worship fined defendant \$8, or two months' hard labour on remand, or first charge and \$200, or three months' hard labour, on the second count.

Alleged Theft of Coal.
The first engineer and coxswain of a steam launch were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning with stealing a quantity of coal from a steamer. Both defendants pleaded not guilty. Mr. G. P. Lammert prosecuted and asked for a short remand, so as to allow them to obtain legal assistance. Mr. Lammert also stated that the quantity of coal stolen was not specified. His Worship adjourned the case, until Monday morning, bail being allowed at \$150.

A Special Film.
A very special attraction has been arranged for Victoria Theatre patrons for to-morrow and Monday nights. This is the screening of the film version of Krasnooker's drama "Instinct," which is played by the original Comedie Francaise cast, headed by Raphael Dufay. It is a magnificent film, of the best type of Pathe's French productions, and the story is unravelled in a most compelling manner, developing the central idea that instinct is stronger than environment. No-one should miss seeing this striking production.

HONGKONG CONSCRIPTION.

THIS MORNING'S APPEAL CASES.

Two Tribunal Decisions Varied.

A lengthy meeting of the Appeal Tribunal under the Hongkong Military Service Ordinance took place in the Council Chamber this morning. His Excellency the Governor presiding over a full attendance of members. There were three cases for consideration, these concerning Mr. B. Kennedy, of the Mercantile Bank; Mr. G. G. Wood, of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, and Mr. M. M. Mas, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company. The Tribunal's decision in the case of Mr. Kennedy to grant three months' exemption was upheld; the Tribunal's decision to totally exempt Mr. G. G. Wood, was varied to a temporary exemption for three months; and the Tribunal's decision to grant no exemption to Mr. Mas was varied, giving three months' temporary exemption.

The Mercantile Bank.

The first case dealt with was that of Mr. Kennedy, of the Mercantile Bank. Mr. O. O. Champkin, local manager, appeared for the Bank.

His Excellency began by saying that the Council had very carefully considered a letter which Mr. Champkin wrote on July 29, but it did not add anything to the evidence brought before the Tribunal. It simply said that a reply had been received from London to the effect that no men could be sent from there and that the appeal was to be proceeded with and also that Mr. Champkin had been in communication with Mr. Jenkin about substitution and that he (Mr. Champkin) was not prepared to accept a stranger in the bank.

Mr. Champkin:—In the public interest I cannot place a stranger to the work in charge of my local business.

His Excellency pointed out that when Mr. Champkin appeared before him he was offered the services of Mr. Dowbiggin, but thought that it was undesirable that an ex-convict should be taken into the bank. In the meantime, Mr. Dowbiggin had been taken on at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and was doing extremely efficient work.

Mr. Champkin:—I have no doubts as to Mr. Dowbiggin's efficiency, but I said that it was undesirable that an ex-convict should obtain knowledge of all the bank's operations. Mr. Dowbiggin's capacity as an assistant in the Hongkong Bank does not permit him obtaining the same knowledge as if he were the only assistant in my bank.

His Excellency:—The impression created in my mind is that you were not really desirous of releasing Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Champkin:—I do not think it is fair to suggest that I am not entirely desirous of releasing Mr. Kennedy. I am here to explain the difficulties and the impossibilities of doing what is suggested. I am not here to hamper the work of the Tribunal at all.

His Excellency went on to mention the fact that at the time of the previous hearing there was a Cadet Officer free, but no steps were taken to obtain him. One of the objections to Mr. Kennedy's going was his knowledge of the signatures. He would like to know about how many signatures there were?

Mr. Champkin said he could not exactly say, but his current account balance was extremely large.

His Excellency went on to say that he understood that Mr. North at the Hongkong Bank was doing outward bills and could equally as well have done inward bills, but Mr. Pollock corrected this by saying that Mr. North was engaged on Bills Payable—a very different work.

His Excellency accepted the correction, and went on to say that Mr. North was doing very valuable work and he did not see why similar assistance could not have been accepted by Mr. Champkin.

Mr. Champkin said that he and the Tribunal were in complete

accord that substitution was possible to a limited extent, but the Bank would be seriously affected if a further man was taken away. If he had four men one might be spared and if he had five men even two might be spared, but Mr. Kennedy was his only man. The cases were altogether different.

His Excellency said that the business was very different in volume. He asked what would happen if a host of angles descended at night and waited Mr. Kennedy to heaven? Would the Bank be closed?

Mr. Champkin replied that he and his head office had considered that and he had been instructed to cease exchange business, do only local business and thereby run the bank at a loss. Those were his instructions if forced to do so.

Asked how many hours a day he worked, Mr. Champkin replied that he reached the Bank at 9.30 in the morning and generally left at about 5.30 p.m. Some days there was not so much work as on others, but generally he was well occupied during that time. He went on to point out that under the local Ordinances he had a legal obligation to do business between certain hours. Chèques had to be cleared by a certain time and he wondered whether other banks would put the responsibility upon the Tribunal for taking away his only man to do work if the bank failed to fulfill its legal obligations. By taking Mr. Kennedy, they would take his only possibility of carrying out those obligations.

His Excellency said that the Tribunal, composed of business men, thought that with Mr. Sim and himself (Mr. Champkin) and such assistance as could be obtained, the work could be done. All men had to work harder now than before the war.

Mr. Champkin replied that he had to protect public interests. His Excellency proceeded to refer to the fact that experienced help could be obtained from the Services, and said that he had discovered that in the Garrison Artillery was a man who had for six years held the responsible post of cashier in a bank in England.

Mr. Champkin asked if he could have his services, but His Excellency replied that it was quite possible that in the ranks of the new regiment coming killed bank clerks might be found.

Mr. Champkin:—I cannot take that risk. There is no customer of the bank who would be willing to have his account handled by a man who does not know his signature.

His Excellency:—If I dealt at your bank I should have no hesitation.

Mr. Champkin:—Your Excellency's signature is very well known.

His Excellency:—I venture to say that I could learn the signatures of the bank in two days.

This closed the public hearing, and later His Excellency announced that the Council had not seen fit to vary the decision of the Tribunal. At the expiration of the three months' exemption Mr. Champkin could go before the Tribunal again and also appeal.

Mr. Pollock:—I think that it ought to be made public knowledge that the Assessors differed and think that Mr. Kennedy should be given total exemption.

His Excellency:—I do not think so. You made the same proposal the last time and in doing so you committed a breach of etiquette in asking for the voting of this Council to be made public.

Mr. Pollock:—I do not think so. It is only as a member of the Executive Council that I am sworn to secrecy.

His Excellency:—The Tribunal does not publish its voting.

Mr. Pollock:—I contend that I am not out of order as an assessor of this body.

His Excellency:—Well, the Press have got it and I won't argue upon that.

This concluded this case.

Mr. G. G. Wood's Case.

The next case taken was the appeal by the Proper Military Authority against the Tribunal's decision to totally exempt Mr. G. G. Wood, of Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

Major Morgan, the Military Authority, was present to urge the case and Mr. Wood was represented by Mr. E. W. Looker.

Addressing Mr. Looker, His Excellency said that it might save time if they confined themselves to the point as to whether Mr. Wood was indispensable. They did not want to hear argument as to whether the work in the hands of the firm was of Imperial interest or in the Colony's interest, for they recognised that the work for the Kowloon Dock, the Kowloon Wharf and the Electric Company at North Point came within that category. It was just a question as to whether Mr. Wood, individually, was indispensable to that work; whether the work could not be done by other firms of engineers or architects, or perhaps by the P. W. D. He recognised that Major Morgan was the appellant in the case, but he thought his suggestion would save time.

Following some discussion on this point between Mr. Looker and His Excellency, Mr. Looker addressed the Council on the point of Mr. Wood's indispensability, emphasising the large amount of supervision that was necessary over such work as the firm had in hand. It was impossible for it all to be attended to by one man, and there was, in addition, the general work of the firm to be seen to. Before the war the firm had three partners and two other qualified men, competent to design plans, prepare specifications and supervise erections. He thought it would be realised what an immense amount of time was taken up by supervision. Having pointed out the danger of incomplete supervision, he said that one of the great assets of the firm was its continued and close association with its clients and the trust that was engendered, and it was essential that for all the jobs on hand more than one man should be engaged. Clients regarded the members of the firm as men on whom reliance could be placed, and that same reliance would not be placed on strangers. He did not think that the work could be undertaken by the P.W.D.

His Excellency:—Why not? Mr. Looker replied that so far as he was aware the P.W.D. worked very largely on a different system and with a different organisation. The standard of the P.W.D. they had no general knowledge of, and he would like to refer His Excellency to the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, who had a greater acquaintance with building than anyone else in the Colony, and ask Sir Paul whether he would feel justified in the interests of shareholders in recommending work being done by the P.W.D.

His Excellency:—This is not a question of shareholders. Could not a great deal of work be given to other engineering and architectural firms in the Colony, who happen to have a full staff practically with no men fit? There are many such firms.

Mr. Looker said he would like to be given the names of such firms, and His Excellency said that he could give several.

Mr. Looker said that so far as he was aware there was no other firm that had had experience of building slips, piers, and extensions to dockyards, as this firm was doing. It required a special knowledge, and the firm might be considered experts. He ventured to say there was no other firm with a similar experience.

After some discussion on the point as to whether other firms could do the work, His Excellency asked if there was any objection to the work being supervised by Mr. Jaffe, who had completed the Taitan Reservoir and the Mong Kok Tsai breakwater, and Mr. Looker said that no doubt Mr. Jaffe, in his own line, was a very able man, but there was a difference between that work and the extension of a shipyard and other of the firm's business.

Mr. Looker also made a point of responsibility, saying that his firm, which had prepared the plans, would have to be responsible whilst other men carried the work out, and Mr. Pollock thought that this was a very important question.

His Excellency later stated that Mr. Griffin of the firm had volunteered for service when in England but was rejected. He was in Hongkong now, and surely Mr. Wood could be spared.

(Continued on page 5.)

HONGKONG
CONSCRIPTION.

(Continued from page 4.)

Mr. Looker replied that Mr. Griffin volunteered about three years ago and most of the work now in hand was not even suggested then. The work had increased by fifty per cent, since the outbreak of the war and some of it had come in only quite recently. Mr. Griffin's health was not good and Mr. Leask would have to go on leave if the work permitted. Mr. Looker dealt with the question of the extra strain put on the present staff and said that it was quite possible that any of the men might break down, necessitating a short leave. If Mr. Wood were taken, it would jeopardise the work in hand and nothing should be done to hinder the work, for it was very important. Mr. Looker said that the Imperial Government was for the Colony. The cry was for ships and more ships, and the extension of the docks was a most important matter. Mr. Looker also dealt with the point that it was for the Military, who had made the appeal, to make out a case for non-exemption and not for him to justify the Tribunal's action. He really had had no case to meet. It was not open to that Appeal Tribunal to pick its own holes in the Tribunal's decision, for all it could do was to support or vary the decision below on the new facts brought before it.

His Excellency pointed out that it was his suggestion to proceed as they had done in order to save time.

Major Morgan asked permission, which was granted, to read the letter which he had sent to the Council to support his appeal. The main points in the letter were that Mr. Wood, out of all the similar firms in the Colony, was the only fit man. Mr. Leask should forego his leave in order that Mr. Wood might be released. He also desired to point out that Mr. Wood was a Captain in the Defence Corps and had military training for 19 years in the Volunteers. He had no doubt that he would be granted a commission in the General Military Force of Hongkong and thought that the men comprising that force would be glad to have one of their own officers commanding them. He desired to ask Mr. Wood how many hours he spent a week on the work in which the firm was engaged in connection with the docks.

Mr. Wood replied that he spent about two days a week supervising the work. This time was spent to and fro. He started work at 8.45 in the morning and did not finish until six o'clock at night.

His Excellency, addressing Mr. Looker, asked if the firm had looked over the substitution list.

Mr. Looker replied in the affirmative and also added that a considerable time ago Mr. Orange had been invited to come back to the Colony in order that he might release a man, but he was unable to do so, as he is engaged on some pension scheme in connection with the War Office. Mr. Bryer, who had also been connected with the firm, is working in connection with Army huts, and Mr. Ough, who was also in the firm, is engaged on Intelligence work. None of these gentlemen could therefore come out. If they did, it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul. Various attempts had been made to obtain assistance, but no satisfactory or sufficiently capable assistance had been procured. The firm had also advertised in the newspapers without success. It was generally understood that there were several men in the Government but they could not be spared, as the Government was working on the same minimum of reduced staffs as other firms in the Colony.

Major Morgan said: "This firm is not reduced in staff."

Mr. Looker replied that the staff had been reduced because now they had less trained men.

His Excellency said that it had been pointed out that the partners in England might come out again if they could release a qualified officer.

Mr. Looker replied that the partners knew that Mr. Wood was a qualified officer, but, if His Excellency would like, the firm would send a telegram home asking one of them to come

out. As things stood, the firm was in need of assistance, even if Mr. Wood were not taken. He did not know whether the Public Works Department could supply it.

His Excellency:—We are not going to supply assistance for private work.

Mr. Looker requested that certain matters might be heard in private, and His Excellency granted permission.

Later His Excellency intimated to Mr. Wood that the decision of the Council was that he be granted exemption for three months and at the end of that time he would be at liberty to go again before the Tribunal.

The Case of Mr. Maas.

The case of Mr. M. M. Maas, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was next considered. Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared on behalf of the firm, while Mr. N. L. Watson, general manager, was also present.

His Excellency requested Mr. Lewis to confine himself to the question "Why cannot Mr. Maas be spared?" The Council recognised the Imperial importance of the work of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

Mr. Lewis said that he would like to deal with a point which led up to the question why Mr. Maas could not be spared. In the first place, he wished to point out that in the original Tribunal the facts regarding the Imperial interests which the Company were serving had not been put clearly as they might have been. He took it that the Council were aware of the letter which His Excellency the Governor had received from the Secretary of State at Rome, which stated that the Ministry of National Services asks that care should be taken not to dislocate the business of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, by withdrawing essential men, as the Company is furnishing important supplies. He (Mr. Lewis) thought that perhaps the Tribunal were under the impression that the Company only bunkered H. M. ships with oil in these waters. That was not really all the Company was doing. He desired to point out now that the Company was supplying H. M. Government with very large quantities of oil fuel and in order that the Asiatic Petroleum Company could be enabled to do this there were very many other things to be done. In order that the Company might get petroleum, crude oil had to be treated and there were many bye-products, and in order that the Government at Home should be supplied at a reasonable price it was essential that these bye-products should be dealt with in the areas nearest. He was of the opinion that the Tribunal were under the impression that the Company's work was merely a question of bunkering ships in Far Eastern waters. Why the Government had asked that men should not be taken away from here was because they recognised that these bye-products must be dealt with in this neighbourhood. A similar telegram to the one referred to was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Peking with reference to Shanghai and Canton and he understood that the men in these places had not been taken. He did not know for certain, but he understood that that was the case.

Mr. Pollock:—Would the taking of Mr. Maas dislocate the business?

Mr. Lewis replied that it would. It was only through the disposal of the bye-products that the Company was in a position to supply the Home Government with petroleum. Mr. Maas was in sole charge of this department and had no assistance other than clerical.

His Excellency:—Where did he learn the work?

Mr. Lewis:—This branch of the work is entirely new. He is taught it in this office. It is a new business which he has grown up with, so to speak. In 1914 he had a European assistant in his department but now he has to do all the work himself which involves the marketing and disposal of the bye-products.

His Excellency:—A salesman?

Mr. Lewis:—Not at all. He is the agent through which the bye-products are got rid of.

Mr. Hay:—Is there a similar department at Singapore?

Mr. Lewis replied that Singapore and departments of a similar

nature were governed by Hongkong.

After quoting various figures, Mr. Lewis went on to enumerate the various bye-products which were obtained and which were got rid of, and stated that from the Asiatic Petroleum Company's products the Electric Company, Gas Company and electric companies in Kwangtung were supplied and were entirely dependent on liquid fuel. He wished to emphasise that Mr. Maas was the head of the department and that very large sums of money passed through his hands which required a trustworthy man and one who was well-acquainted with the business. There was no-one in the Hongkong office who knew anything about the business at all. Mr. Maas had grown up with the business and was able to deal quickly with any policy which might arise.

Mr. Pollock:—What happened to the other assistant which Mr. Maas formerly had?

Mr. Lewis:—He was transferred.

His Excellency:—If Mr. Maas died to-night what would happen?

Mr. Lewis:—The business would be in a state of chaos.

His Excellency:—It looks like bad organisation.

Mr. Lewis:—It is not that. It is simply because we cannot get a man. We are short-handed.

His Excellency:—I am under the impression that a good business man, such as you have on your staff, could undertake the work. It does not require technical knowledge.

Mr. Lewis:—Mr. Maas went away in 1913 for a month, leaving another man in charge, and when he came back it took him a month to get his business straight again.

His Excellency:—It seems to me an extraordinary method that no man, out of all your staff, can take over the work.

Mr. Lewis:—It is unfortunate, but the staff is so depleted that it has enough to do to look after its own department. More than that, quite a number of the men on the coast are sick and several of them in the office here are also sick. At the present time we have no assistants in any of the departments who can take on in the event of Mr. Maas falling sick. If Mr. Maas is taken, it will mean that the Company is unable to make the war supplies.

His Excellency:—Have you studied the substitution list?

Mr. Lewis:—Yes, and the Company would like very much to employ one of the men but not as a substitute for Mr. Maas but as an assistant.

His Excellency:—It appears to me that it would not be a very difficult matter to take a trained business man from the list and make him an understudy to Mr. Maas.

Mr. Lewis:—The General Manager has a general knowledge of this department but not the specialised knowledge which this particular branch requires.

Mr. Watson:—A great many mistakes have been made by men who were not satisfactory—serious mistakes.

Mr. Lewis:—A newcomer cannot be trusted with this work. Contracts have to be entered into and prices fixed. The whole trend of the trade has to be followed and this cannot be done unless a man knows the business. If a man can be obtained to learn it, it would be a considerable time before Mr. Maas could be spared.

His Excellency:—If Mr. Maas's health broke down, what would happen?

Mr. Lewis:—We want men to train up to meet such a contingency.

His Excellency:—I have a strong impression that the work might be divided among other members of the staff.

Mr. Lewis:—I do not think that the facts were before the Tribunal to the extent to which I am putting them now. The business is increasing and the staff is working at high pressure. In view of the telegram which has been received from the Secretary of State, I do not think the Home Government is anxious that the business of the Company should be dislocated.

His Excellency later announced that the decision of the Council was that Mr. Maas should be granted three months' exemption when he could appear again before the Tribunal, but the Company were requested to make endeavours to find a substitute.

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AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 69.

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Etc., Etc.

GODOWN COLLAPSE.

Enquiry at the Magistracy.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe held an enquiry into the deaths of two Chinese adults, who were killed in a godown collapse which occurred on July 21st in Des Voeux Road, opposite the Sailors' Home. Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the Chinese Hon Lin Insurance Company and for the tenants of the Ying Hing Hong (the godown). The jury was composed of Messrs. Charles Tetzel, Maria de Rocha and David R. Lee.

In giving evidence Mr. A. E. Wright, executive engineer of the P.W.D., said that at about 6 p.m. on July 21st he visited No. 247 Des Voeux Road, West. The plan for the buildings was submitted in June 1899, and the work was completely finished in 1902. It was built as a godown. The collapse was due to the failure of the support in the centre. It strained the western quarters and pushed the southern part of the godown. The godown was built with brick walls. There were steel extensions and steel girders supported by strong wooden jacks. The roof was supported by the walls and the whole structure was built of substantial material, and according to his judgment, should not have caused the tenants any anxiety that the building was unsafe. The collapse was due to too much weight accumulated in the centre and the stanchions away.

His Worship asked whether or not the collapse was due to gross negligence on the part of the tenants, who were aware that an accident might happen.

Mr. Wright said he could not say positively. The building was erected to bear reasonable weight. After further evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased met their deaths as a result of misadventure and no body was responsible.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

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A World Encircling Service.

A telegram from Seattle to Japan says Capt. A. M. Kita, Foreign Trade Manager of the Ocean Transport Co., Ltd., of Kobe, has announced plans to establish a world-girdling steamship line which will touch the east and west coasts of South America, New York, Galveston, West Indies and New Orleans. The Company is building 60,000 tons of shipping in Japan, and has chartered 30,000 additional tons.

Mooring in Moji Harbour.

There are only five buoys in Moji harbour for mooring steamers, says the "Nagasaki Press," and only one suitable for vessels of 10,000 or more tons. As this provision is insufficient the harbour authorities have decided to request the Government to place ten more buoys in the harbour, and have drafted an appropriation for inclusion in the Budget. Before the war the cost of installing a buoy was about ¥15,000, but it is now estimated at ¥120,000.

Dutch Shipping in 1917.

The report of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland states that the year 1917 was one of the most difficult in the company's experience. Shipping to the colonies was reduced to a minimum. From Amsterdam only seven vessels were despatched, namely, five cargo steamers and two mail steamers, while the mail steamer Grotius was sent with passengers only through the Panama Canal. The company's steamers Bawean and Ambon took cargo in London for India. The arrivals in Holland from the Dutch East Indies comprised three merchantmen and two mail steamers, while the mail steamer Prinses Juliana, on the homeward voyage with passengers and cargo, was held up at Suez owing to the presence of submarines in the Mediterranean, and was finally ordered back to the Indies. One of the company's steamers participated in the traffic of the Java Pacific Line, where there was a superabundance of cargo on offer. The same may be said of the Java-San Francisco Line, in which six of the company's mail steamers were engaged. The service of the Java-Bengal Line was maintained in the usual manner. Of this line Java was in more need than ever in 1917, as the total number of ships using the route was considerably lessened. In the last half of 1917 the company placed six extra vessels on that berth with a view to dealing with the heavy sugar traffic and supplying the colonies' big demand for rice from Rangoon, and fourteen round voyages were made on this route as compared with eleven in 1916.

Manning the Mercantile Marine.

A meeting of the Cardiff and Bristol Channel Shipowners' Association was held recently, Sir William Seager being in the chair. Sir William Seager said that the Education Bill now before the House merited the serious consideration not only of shipowners, but of the general public. The Mercantile Marine required about 9,000 boys a year in order to adequately man the vessels without relying upon foreigners. The bill compelled all boys to attend continuation classes from 14 to 18, which endangered the supply of boys who were desirous of making the sea their profession at a time when interest in the sea was keenest. An endeavour was being made by shipowners at Cardiff to encourage boys to train for positions in the Mercantile Marine. A number of Cardiff shipowners were putting in extra accommodation on their ships and to encourage boys to go to school to qualify as officers. The following resolution was passed:—(1) That the association support the bill as providing general and technical education. (2) That the association pledge their support to that committee in its endeavours to secure that the bill should not operate to stop, or hinder, the flow of boys for the Mercantile Marine, to secure for boys who intend to enter the Mercantile Marine, the equivalent of continuation education, and the settlement before the bill passes of a scheme to be agreed with shipowners which will guarantee the foregoing. (4) That the association demand that provision should be made in the bill surrendering the operation of the Act as regards boys in continuation for the Mercantile Marine until such scheme has become effective in the opinion of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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*Key West	24th Aug.	*Key West	11th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Monteagle	

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Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
Company's Office in

Telephone No. 141.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

a, Chater Road.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Further Evidence Against Indian Constable.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the case was resumed in which Indian Constable B145 was charged with neglect of duty on the morning of July 17 at Tai O.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton for the defence.

Mr. King, A.S.P., went into the witness-box and in reply to Mr. Shenton's questions said that when police were on duty they could inform their superior officers of anything wrong by using their whistles. He also stated that up to February, 1918, there were two European Officers at Tai O, and since then one had retired in August on pension, and, under the O.S.P.'s orders, the vacancy was never filled.

The defendant then gave evidence and said that he had been a constable for nine years, and that he had been stationed at Tai O for about eight or nine months. He then briefly related the story of the tragedy.

Questioned by Mr. Shenton, defendant said that when he heard the shot he ran away to the hill and stayed there for two and a half hours, being in a very disturbed state of mind. He lost his presence of mind, but if there were a European or another superior officer he would have acted in conjunction with them and try to save the station and investigate the cause of the shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. King, he said that before joining the Hongkong Police Force he was for 5 years and 9 months in the Indian Army, and had to do sentry duty, and when anyone suspicious approached him he would call out the guard and inform his superiors of any occurrence. He further stated that in the Army no whistles were issued to them, but in the Police Force they were issued. Asked by Mr. King, since he had a rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition, why he did not investigate the cause of the shot, he replied that he was in a very disturbed condition. He also stated that when he saw the other constables running away he also ran away. He admitted that he knew the fact that since he was the senior constable there, he was, in the absence of his superiors, responsible for the safety of the station, and said that the rules were taught him by his superior officers.

During the course of the evidence he stated that he knew that the shot came from inside, and now if this was taken, since at the inquiry he did not mention this.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Railway Communication Restored.

We are informed that the landlides on the Kowloon-Canton Railway have now been repaired and that the service to Canton will be resumed to-morrow.

The Water Supply.

The return issued by the Water Authority shows that on the last inst. there were in the reservoirs of the City and Hill District 1,325.51 million gallons, compared with 1,279.09 million gallons on the same date last year. At Kowloon, the reservoir contained 352.50 million gallons, the same as last year.

The Shipping Case.

The case in which the Eekside Steam Shipping Co., owners of the s.s. Competitor, sued the Mexico Steamship Co., owners of the s.s. Mexico City, for \$7,291.09. \$1. for damages which occurred as the result of a collision between the vessels, came before the Chief Justice in Chambers to-day. We understand that the motion has been dismissed with leave to proceed with the action, the costs of the motion to be borne by defendant in any event.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

The following will parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, Helmets and Spikes.

Monday, August 12.—No. 2 Platoon.

Tuesday, August 13.—No. 1 Section.

Wednesday, August 14.—No. 2 Company.

Thursday, August 15.—No. 3 Company.

No. 2 Section at Water Police Station on Friday, August 16, at 5.45 p.m.

Kit and Rifles will be inspected by a Superintendent at 6 p.m. on each of the above Parades.

Police School.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following members of No. 5 Platoon as having "Passed with Credit":—

P. C. 613 Osorio.

P. C. 594 Ribeiro.

C. S. M. Silva.

Gr. Sergt. 587 Rosario.

P. C. 615 Barradas.

P. C. 525 Ribeiro.

P. C. 793 Pereira.

The list of men of this Unit who Passed is posted at H. Q. Office.

Patrol Reports.

Note 1, printed on the back of the present Patrol Report Form, is cancelled.

These Reports will in future be sent to this Office within 4 days of the termination of each Patrol Period.

Reports for the Period July 18 August 21 will therefore be sent in on or before August 25.

Reports for the month of July already sent in should be collected from this Office.

No. 2 Company.

Applications for Leave under D.O. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 must be made through Unit Commanders, and not through the Company Commanders.

No. 3 Platoon.

Gr. Sergt. 554 Barretto will act as Unit Commander from this date and during the absence on leave of Inspector C.M.S. Alves.

Reversion.

Sergt. 36 Tam Wing Kwong reverts to the ranks at his own request.

Band Practices.

Tuesday, Aug 13; Monday, Aug 19; Tuesday, Aug 27; and Friday, Aug 30, at 6 p.m.

THE CASE OF THE WOMAN WHO FEELS DEPRESSED.

The Way to a Brighter Outlook.

There comes a time in every woman's life when some of her attractiveness wanes, and she grows faded, tired and listless. It may be but a passing weariness—she is run down, below par, headache, and disinclined for action; or perhaps middle age is at hand or she is really ill. However this may be, in the majority of cases, the direct cause of her depression is the need of more blood and better blood. She may have become anemic, or her blood may need purification by a new healthy supply. It is a great mistake to regard anemia as a chronic disease, requiring a long time for its correction. With proper care and the right blood-making medicine, Dr. Williams' pink pills, anemia can be overcome, for these pills actually provide a bountiful supply of fresh, healthy blood. From the beginning the good influence of Dr. Williams' pink pills is felt. If pains and aches arising from blood troubles affect you, lose no time in seeking the remedy which goes to the root of the trouble and will restore your vivacity and well-being.

You can improve your health and spirits, and gain strength also, by starting a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day. Any druggist can supply you, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3. for 6) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Macleay Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

Lady readers should address a postcard to the above, asking for a free copy of the helpful hand-book "Plain Talks."

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The Latest Subscription List.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 8th July 1918... \$28,528.58

Since received:—

Bank interest on Current Account to June 30th... 3.99

M. S. S. Sub. August... 5.00

Kowloon Customs Staff per Mr. G. A. Albert, Sub. May, June and July... 45.00

M. S. S. Sub. August... 40.00

"Derrington" Bridge Mr. Medical "Bridge" Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, Sub. Aug... 28.00

Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 13:—

The Oil Kings... \$34.00

H. P. W... 15.00

G.A.P. F.G. at \$10.00... 29.00

F. A. W. G. E. S., J. M. H., B.S.N., S.W., N.M., J.E., C.B.E., S.G.N., O.E.P.H., G.S.A., E.B.T. at \$5.00... 60.00

A.O.L., G.M.S., at \$3.00... 8.08

W.B., F.W., W.N., R.W.M., E.M.F., A.D.G., O.H.D., H.J.N., C.E.B., B.J.R., T.R.O., R.A.W., J.D., F.F.O., D.E., K.B.E., M.B., W.R.M., C.B.E., P.M.H., J.H.G.G., F.E.S.T., E.G.S., G.M.L., at \$2.00... 48.00

T.O.N., E.L.S., E.M., at \$1.00... 3.00

Expended to 8th July 1918... \$28,160.19

Since expended:—

3,000 Cigarettes sent to Miss Innes, Matilda Hospital... 17.50

17,500 Cigarettes for 25th Bn. Middlesex Regt., Mount Austin Barracks... 29.00

20,000 Cigarettes sent to Major T. C. Lawes... 100.00

100,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front \$502.87... 28,663.08

Balance in hand \$173.49

W.A. DOWLEY, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

Hongkong 7th Aug. 1918.

Acknowledgments.

Lance-Corporal Dyson, 25th Field Bakery.—We have enjoyed your gifts before, and in thanking you we said more power to your arm. Evidently you believe in exercising the muscles as we have the pleasure to gain. This time they have been doubly welcome and in the name of my lady I will put the top line at the bottom and remain yours most obliged.

Lt. Col. J. Inglis, Comdg. 5th Cameron Highlanders, 10th May, 1918.—On behalf of all ranks of the 5th Bn. Cameron Highlanders, I write to thank you and the other generous donors for the kind gift of cigarettes which has just reached us. No present is more welcomed by the men out here and we can't be too grateful to those who send them and for their kindly thoughts in doing so. With again renewed thanks.

Lt. Col. A. Chatter, Comdg. No. 2 Aircraft Depot, Royal Air Force, 2 May, 1918.—Will you please thank the Committee of your fund for the very welcome gift of 10,000 Woodbine cigarettes which has been received on your behalf from the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd? These will be greatly appreciated by the men, who will also be further gratified to know that the comforts of the troops are thought of by those in the far distant portions of the Empire.

Lt. Col. G.H. Menzies, Comdg. Glasgow Highlanders, 9th H.L.L., France, 2nd May, 1918.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the consignment of 10,000 "Woodbine" cigarettes forwarded to me on your behalf by The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. In the name of the W.O.'s, N.O.'s and men of this battalion I would ask you to accept their hearty

thanks and appreciation of the generosity of the donors of this very welcome gift.

L. J. A. Jones, Field Bakery, I. E. F., 5th May 1918.—I have to thank you for your kindness in forwarding through the British American Tobacco Co. 10,000 "Woodbine" cigarettes for this unit. These cigarettes are greatly appreciated, especially as we have been unable to obtain regular supplies lately on account of our isolated position away from any Y. M. C. A. or Canton.

We shall be very grateful if you can remember us again at some future time.

THE SIKH TEMPLE.

Fund for Wounded Soldiers.

In connection with the service at the Sikh Temple on August 4, the following subscriptions are acknowledged:—

His Excellency the Governor... \$100.00

Mr. Ojagar Singh, Motor Car Co... 50.00

Mr. Mahan Singh, Army Ordnance... 25.00

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse O.S.P... 20.00

Mr. Bhag Singh, s.s. Fashan... 15.00

Mr. Bishan Singh, Indian School... 10.00

Mr. Mohinder Singh, Inspector H. K. P... 10.00

Mr. Deva Singh... 7.00

Mr. Parem Singh, A. S. Watson's... 6.00

Mr. Teja Singh, Chartered Bank House... 5.00

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Sergt. Major... 5.00

Mr. Kehar Singh, L.P.C. 472... 5.00

Mr. Sohan Singh, Army Ordnance... 5.00

Mr. Sher Singh, P.S. 93... 5.00

Mr. Man Singh, s.s. Fashan... 5.00

Mr. Metha Ram, A. Wassiamal and Co... 4.00

Mr. Bechan Singh, Whiteaway Laidlaw... 3.00

Mr. Narang Singh... 2.00

Mr. Bishan Singh, Rope Works... 3.00

Mr. Jewals Singh, M. Y. San... 2.00

Mr. Natha Singh, Police Court... 2.00

Mr. Meesa Singh, s. s. Fashan... 2.00

Mr. Surjan Singh... 2.00

Mr. Dasaunda Singh, Queen's Building... 1.00

Mr. Baghel Singh, Gas Co... 1.00

Mr. Gardit Singh, Salt Fish Lane... 1.00

Mr. Mala Singh, Sir P. Chatter's House... 1.00

Mr. Bishan Singh, L.P.C. 378... 1.00

Mr. Sunder Singh, L.P.C. 64... 1.00

Mr. Sakhamandar Singh, I.P.C. 19... 1.00

Mr. Mehar Singh, Mr. Mody's house... 1.00

Mr. Darbara Singh, Mr. Bellier's house... 1.00

Mr. Khun Singh, Victoria Gaol... 1.00

Mr. Kakoo Singh, I.P.C. 451... 1.00

Mr. Jhunda Singh, P.S. Mr. Jagat Singh, Canton Club... 1.00

Mr. Purnaj Singh, H. K. Club... 1.00

Mr. Banta Singh, Teat... 1.00

Mr. Bhan Singh, Teat... 1.00

Mr. Bakhatar Singh... 1.00

Mr. Kehar Singh... 1.00

Mr. Ajaib Singh... 1.00

Mr. Dasaunda Singh, Thomas Cook and Son... 1.00

Mr. Lal Singh, Kennedy Rd... 1.00

Mr. Maghar Singh... 1.00

Mrs. Man Kaur... 1.00

Mrs. Labh Kaur... 1.00

Mrs. Ind Kaur... 1.00

Mr. Tahir Singh... 50

Mr. Ajmer Singh, Priest... 5.00

Total... \$324.50

Discharged.

A Chinese was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the theft of a quantity of iron. Inspector Kent prosecuted and Mr. L. d'Almeida was for the defence. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Wood, discharged the defendant.

thanks and appreciation of the generosity of the donors of this very welcome gift.

L. J. A. Jones, Field Bakery, I. E. F., 5th May 1918.—I have to thank you for your kindness in forwarding through the British American Tobacco Co. 10,000 "Woodbine" cigarettes for this unit. These cigarettes are greatly appreciated, especially as we have been unable to obtain regular supplies lately on account of our isolated position away from any Y. M. C. A. or Canton.

We shall be very grateful if you can remember us again at some future time.

RELIGION AND WAR.

Some Well-Expressed Views by Dr. Gore.

Bishop Gore, of Oxford, preaching in Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, made some stimulating statements about the religious outlook as affected by the war.

"This awful war has brought with it wide-spread disillusionment," he said. "It has made men of good-will ready, as they never were ready within living memory, for a fresh religious departure. They are prepared to think again. Let me illustrate this in three ways.

"1. We have seen with startling clearness that the old industrial organisation, which was so proud of itself 50 years ago, was built upon a rotten foundation—a foundation of selfishness, individual selfishness, class selfishness, and the corporate selfishness of nations. We are crying out for a better world to be built frankly upon the principle of brotherhood—the spiritual

worth of every person and the dependence of each on all in one sympathetic body. It is startling to see how widely beyond the limits of Christian orthodoxy this fundamental Christian principle is gaining acceptance in the honest hearts of men and women everywhere; how widely the Church is being reproached for faithlessness to its own teaching and called upon to disclose itself in its true colours.

Truly the cry of good men is for the Lordship of Jesus and the fellowship of His Spirit.

"2. At the same time I think it is true to say that the best spirits of our time in all classes are conscious of the weakness and rottenness of mere democracy. The 'vox populi' can so easily lend itself to the purposes of the evil one. The popular cry for social regeneration is accompanied in such very slender measures with the sense of the need for personal regeneration. The cry for liberty is so little conscious of the self-control which is necessary to make men really free. It is the best men and women who are feeling this and who are disposed for this very reason to acclaim Christ the true liberator, the true emancipator of man, because He laid the foundation of human liberty so deep in the redemption of individual from personal sin and selfishness.

The Church they feel is wanted, not as identical with the State—which it never really has been without denying itself, and is never likely to be—but as a distinctive body in the State standing once more for the great ideal—as a city set on a hill—as the salt of the earth.

"Why," they ask, 'has the Church been so utterly false to the method of Christ, shamelessly preferring numbers to reality, and evacuating the moral force of Christ's claim for purity and sacrifice, that is for discipleship to Himself?' Let the real claim be once more heard and felt in all its searching thoroughness; and if it is not popular, at least it will gather the best and soundest-hearted to its call.

What is all this except a cry for a real expression in the Church of the Lordship of Jesus and a real manifestation of the power of His Spirit—so that the Church should become again a society as hostile to the worldly world as He was who is proclaimed its Master?

"3. We are sickened of the narrow, vulgar, exclusive patriotism. We are up against its terrible embodiment as the German militarism and we have denounced its manifestations there freely enough. But we are conscious that it is not only Germany that has to repent. Many of us have read the terms of the secret treaties among the Allies recently published by the Bolsheviks in Russia with a deep feeling of humiliation.

"I fear that it is true that in Europe generally we are a long way off the full recognition of the meaning and limits of legitimate patriotism. But also there is a widespread consciousness that there is no hope for our civilisation unless we can build again our international life upon a new basis, the basis of a brotherhood of nations, that basis of which Joseph Mazzini, action in the world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

"VICTORY FIRST."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I have just finished reading your admirable editorial, "Victory First," and am prompted to write and compliment you upon it. The spirit of it, the phrasing and the construction are perfect, and I, who in recent months have read many inane editorials on similar topics, salute you!

It was a real relief for me, an American, to read such a broad, comprehensive and intelligent editorial, and I thank you.

Yours etc.

D. H. FETTERSTON.

Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1918.

[We thank the correspondent for his kindly appreciation.—Ed. H.K.T.]

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Protest.

A meeting will be held in the Provincial Assembly on the 9th inst. to protest against the rent-borrowing scheme on the ground that the lottery ticket scheme is to be carried out and the public should not be pestered on financial matters.

An Impending Loan.

Yang Wing-tai, the Financial Commissioner, has declared that a loan has almost been concluded with a certain bank and the money will be used only for the redemption of the Bank of China's notes; therefore, the public should not be uneasy.

Shum Returns.

Shum Chun-hsun returned from Kwongsei on the morning of the 7th inst.

Europeans Fired On.

Two European surveying engineers belonging to the River Dredging Department while on their way up the North River in a motor boat on the 21st July were attacked by a number of robbers who fired on them from the shore, and ordered the boat to stop. The boat, however, turned back at full speed to King Tak, and the magistrate there on receiving a report immediately despatched a gunboat as an escort, but not a single robber was seen when the spot was passed again.

Floods in Canton.

Owing to the rise of the river many streets in the western part of the city are flooded from a few inches to two feet in depth.

the great patriot, is also the great prophet. And we recognise in the crying out for a fellowship of nations, sternly restraining the ambitions of an exclusive patriotism a real acknowledgment of the Lordship of Jesus; for He both rejected and refused to associate himself with the current patriotism of His nation, and positively laid the basis of universalism in His dealings with mankind.

"And if we recognise how profound a resistance unregenerate human nature in all nations offers to any proposed restriction upon an ambitious patriotism, or any idea of a supernatural authority, we shall recognise once again the true function of a Catholic Church which shall force all who would belong to Jesus to recognise their fellowship one with another in Him as a bond closer and more exacting even than the ties of kindred and blood, and so pave the way for a universal human fellowship.

"The religious situation, then, is something of this kind. The 'shaking' of established institutions and established ideas which the world-wide convulsion of the war has brought about, has generated and produced, into the light, not only a great deal of criticism, shallow and profound, of existing religious institutions and creeds, but also a widespread positive aspiration, which is vocal and intelligible, towards the restoration into prominent emphasis of the two most fundamental elements of the Christian creed—the Lordship of Jesus and the mission of the Spirit to constitute the visible Christian Church His Spirit-bearing body—His organ and instrument for self-expression and action in the world.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

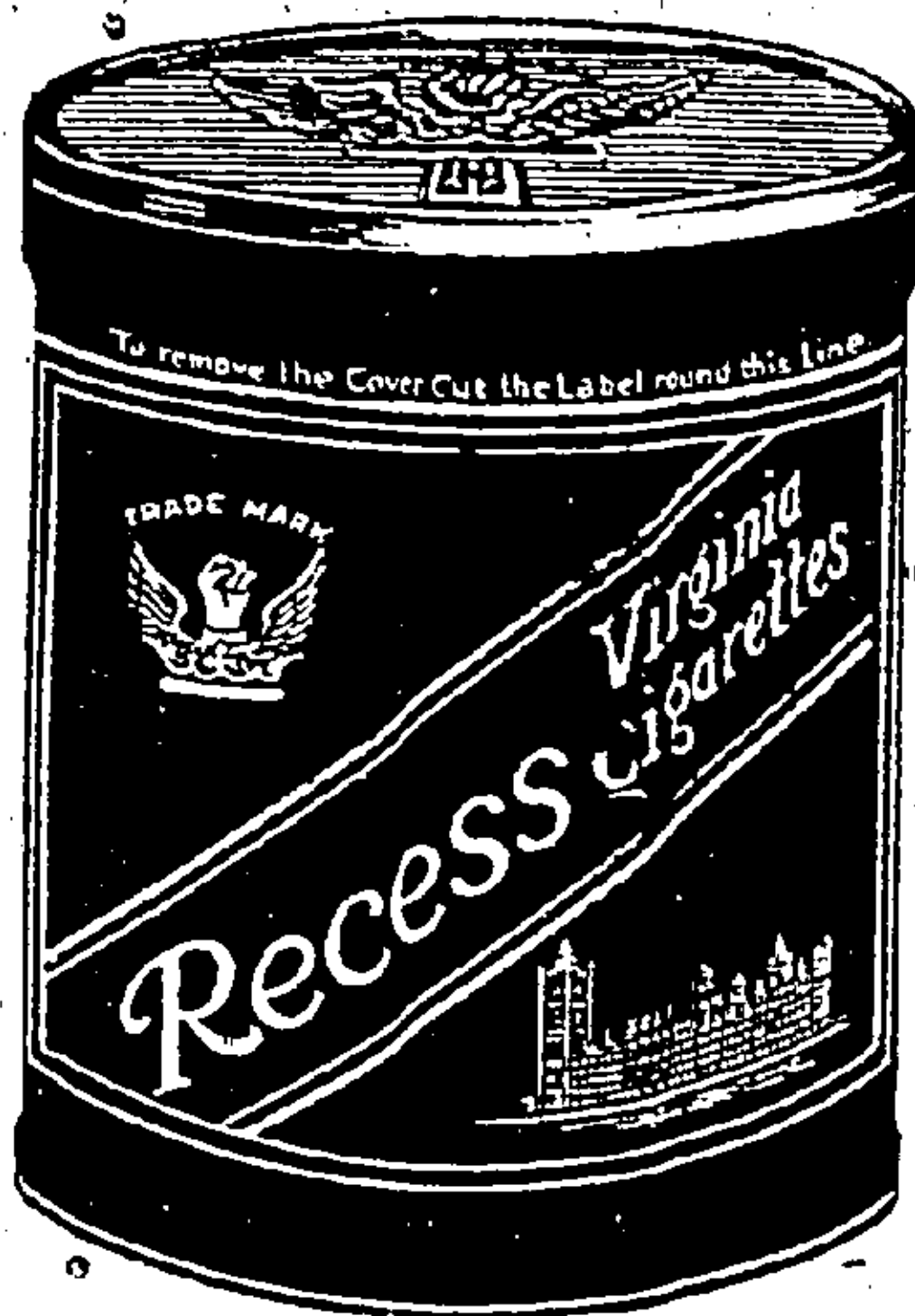
Fame constantly travels by roundabout ways, but it does not often need to pass through the trenches of France when making the journey from England to America. That is the devious route just taken by the renown of Nat Gould. This English author published his first novel in 1891, and has written an average of four a year ever since. He is immensely popular in every English-speaking country except the United States, where until a few weeks ago his name was entirely unknown. This was probably due to the fact that horse-racing, his favourite topic, has no interest for American people. At the front, where most of his admirers are congregated, there has been an exchange of international literary views, and American soldiers are beginning to mention Nat Gould in their letters home.

The great European war has given foreign missions the most extraordinary boom in all their history. Fifteen different societies have had "record" incomes this year. Only one has reported a deficit, and that deficiency was at once wiped off by supplementary contributions. It is not generally recognised that the missionary societies have lent invaluable aid to the Government by freeing missionaries from their foreign stations to act as interpreters and chaplains to the Chinese, Indian, and African labourers behind our lines in France. This has upset much work in the mission fields; but the greatest problem the war has presented to missionary societies has been the rise in the silver exchange.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES

A
Large Size
Cigarette.



Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



Made in England by Westminister Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

MONDAY, the 12th, August
1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 7, Gordon Terrace,
Hanoi Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Household
Furniture
On view from Sunday the
11th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th, August
1918.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 3 Taikeo Terrace
Quarry Bay

A Quantity of Household
Furniture
(Full particulars from catalogue.)
On view from Tuesday, the
13th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the General
Committee of the War
Charities will be held in the
Board Room of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co. on FRIDAY
August 9th at 5.30 p.m.

Business

Consideration of arrangements
for "OUR DAY 1918." THURSDAY
October 24th.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF
ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per
share for account 1918, will be
payable on THURSDAY, the
15th August, 1918. Shareholders
are requested to apply for Dividend
Warrants at the Company's
Office, St. George's Buildings,
Hong Kong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF
the Company will be CLOSED
from SATURDAY, the 10th August,
1918, to THURSDAY, 15th
August, 1918, both days in-
clusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1918.

EMPROX
Nivos Instant Relief
No matter what your cough
cough may be, whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH,
ORDINARY COUGH,
—you will find in EMPROX
a restorative power that is
unusually rapid and
effective.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Hankow and Ireland.
Some fourteen of our local men
have been notified that His
Majesty may require their ser-
vices. There is no ground about
this, only it does seem a shame
to take indispensable men from
the outposts while there are
many spare thousands in Ireland,
who are allowed to turn a deaf
ear to the same call.—Central
China Post.

Patriotic American Miners.
Two hundred miners, thorough
American patriots, though all but
four were foreign born, called a
strike in their little Wyoming
village recently because the
assistant postmaster was given
temporary exemption from army
service. When the postmaster
finally decided to enlist, the miners
immediately returned to work for
the money from the union
necessary to care for his family
during his absence.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
(Mitsui Bussan Kaisha)
Telephone 221 & 124.

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(CORNER OF DUNDAS STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE.
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY APPOINTMENT.

POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 500 gms. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except poisoned
spirits) not exceeding 12 cwt. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
25/6d and 13/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign goods, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India, at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 pence per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 8 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addresses of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara,
Bagdad, Basra, Buss, Fao, Kut,
Nasiriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk-rah-Shaykh
and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that piece-goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to those
offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Moham-
marah by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

Arrangements have been made for the
transmission of parcels to the United
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do. ... 7 lbs. ... \$1.30
Do. ... 11 lbs. ... 2.70
No insurance can be effected on parcels
sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—9th Aug.
1 p.m.

Chefoo and Tientsin—9th Aug. 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—9th Aug. 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt,
and Europe via Suez—9th Aug. 2 p.m.

August Registration 1.45 p.m.

Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Thursday 8th August, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—9th Aug.
5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 11th August.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Yokohama,
Honolulu, Canada, United
States, America, Central & S.
America & Europe via San
Francisco—11th Aug. Regis-
tration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—11th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Bombay
—12th Aug. 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 13th August.

Shanghai and North China—13th Aug.
2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15th August.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—15th
Aug. 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Aug.
1 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18th August.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,
Honolulu, Canada, United
States, Central & S. America
& Europe via San Francisco
—18th Aug. Registration 9 a.m.
Letters 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 8d, 12h. 01m.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased slightly at all reporting stations;
it is lowest over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches
Total since January 1st 67.88 inches
against an average of 53.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	S. winds, moderate.
3. South coast of China (No. 1)	The same between H.K. and Loochoo as No. 1.
4. South coast of China (No. 2)	The same between H.K. and Loochoo as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Aug. 8 a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
K'agima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Shanghai							
Beikin Is.							
Yokohama	6a	29.84	75	95	ene	2 cf	
Hankow							
Chang							
Kukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.73	75	96	ene	1 b	
Putzstaff		29.71	78	95	ene	4 b	
Chang P.		29.78	80	91	ene	3 o	
Amoy		29.77	79	95	ene	1 o	
Swatow							
Shikoku	5a	29.73	75	96		0 o	
Osaka		29.75	75			0 o	
Osaka		29.78	75		ene	4 r	
Osaka		29.73	81		ene	4 o	
Osaka		29.73	75		ene	4 r	
Osaka	6a	29.65	79	91	ene	1 o	
Osaka		29.65	80	89	ene	2 o	
Osaka		29.65	80	89	ene	3 o	
Osaka		29.61	79	80	ene	4 o	
Osaka	9a						
Osaka							
Osaka							
Osaka	7a	29.58	79	84	ene	4 r	
Osaka		29.66	81		ene	4 b	
Osaka		29.66	77		ene	4 b	
Osaka		29.75	79	85	ene	0 b	
Osaka							
Osaka		29.80	79	95		0 o	
Osaka		29.76	79	95	ene	2 o	
Osaka		29.78	77	94		0 r	
Osaka		29.79	75	89		0 o	
Osaka							
Osaka	4 1/2 a	29.79				2 b	
Osaka	6	29.79	80	96	ene	1 b	